

Shipping.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The N. German barque
"ALBATROSS,"
Capt. OCKEN, will have quick
despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Hongkong, December 16, 1898.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
To follow the "Marie."
The British ship
"GOLDEN HORN,"
Captain RACK, will have early
despatch for the above port.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, December 2, 1898.

Notices to Consignees.

S. S. "ARRATON APAR" FROM
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above
named steamer are requested to send
in their Bills of Lading for countersignature
to the Underigned, and to take immediate
delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, January 12, 1899. ja19

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the British
barque "CREATED WAVE," Capt. RANOUR,
from London, are requested to send in
their Bills of Lading to the Underigned
for countersignature, and to take immediate
delivery of their Goods. Cargo impeding the discharge
of the vessel will be landed and stored at
Consignees' risk and expense.
EDOUARD SCHELLHASS & Co.
Hongkong, January 12, 1899. 19ja

"SIR LANCLOUT" FROM LONDON.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-
named vessel are requested to send in
their Bills of Lading to the Underigned
for countersignature, and to take immediate
delivery of their Goods. Cargo impeding the discharge
of the vessel will be landed and stored at
Consignees' risk and expense.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, January 11, 1899. ja19

P. M. S. S. Co. Steamer "CHINA" FROM
SAN FRANCISCO.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-
named vessel are requested to send in
their Bills of Lading to the Underigned
for countersignature, and to take immediate
delivery of their Goods. Cargo impeding the discharge
of the vessel will be landed and stored at
Consignees' risk and expense.
GEO. F. BOWMAN,
Agent.
Hongkong, January 8, 1899. ja19

THE following cases have been landed
and stored at the risk and expense of
the Consignees, who are requested to take
immediate delivery.
Ex "Hooghly," 31st October, 1898.
VC 827, 1 case Arms.
Ex "Tigre," 8th January, 1899.
MC 860, 1 case Books.
MC 23, 1 case Watches.
LC 4, 4 cases Revolvers.
LC 55 bis, 2 cases Shell Sorels.
LC 87, 2 cases Pistols.
Eusebio d'Aguiro, 1 case Papers.
HC & Co. 381/70, 10 cases Opium.
G. B. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, January 6, 1899.

"BANDA" FROM LIVERPOOL.
THE above named vessel having arrived
in Harbour, Consignees of Cargo by
her are requested to send in their Bills
of Lading to the Underigned for counter-
signature and take immediate delivery of
their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the
vessel will be landed and stored at Con-
signees' risk and expense.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, January 2, 1899. tf

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
MR. WILLIAM JUDSON BLYDENBURGH,
and Mr. GEORGE HUBERT are admitted
partners in our firm.
MR. HENRY OUTLER Low will sign our
firm per procuration.
SMITH AROHER & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1899. ma5

THE interest and responsibility of Mr.
ABRAHAM DAVID ESKIN, in our
firm in China, ceased on the 31st Decem-
ber last, and Mr. CHARLES EDWARDS SASSOON
has been admitted a partner therein from
this date.
E. D. SASSOON & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1899. fe5

I HAVE this day authorised Mr. C.
LANGDON DAVIES to sign my name per
procuration to all orders for goods supplied
to the Hongkong Hotel, and I alone am
liable to pay for goods supplied upon such
orders.
I have further authorised Mr. Davies to
collect all debts due to me on Hotel ac-
count, for which his receipt will be a suffi-
cient discharge.
LEE AFOONG.
Hongkong, December 1, 1898. tf

NOTICE.
MR. C. J. H. SCHROEDER is authorised to
sign our firm per procuration, from
this date.
SCHWANBECK & THIEL.
Saigon, November 14, 1898. tf

NOTICE.
THE interest and responsibility of Mr.
WILLIAM NELSON in our firm ceased
on the 30th June last.
MR. THOMAS PIM, MR. WILLIAM NISSET
OLWIST and Mr. H. SEYMOUR GRAY are
authorised to sign our firm in Hongkong
and China from this date.
OLYPHANT & Co.
Hongkong, October 6, 1898.

NOTICE.
I HAVE this day established myself as a
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, AVERAGE AD-
JUSTER and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.
C. LANGDON DAVIES.
Hongkong, July 1, 1899.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date Mr. GEORGE F.
BOWMAN will act as AGENT of the
Pacific Mail Steamship Company at this
Port.
S. L. PHELPS,
Agent.
Hongkong, August 15, 1897.

NOTICE.
MR. HENRY LISTON DALRYMPLE
is authorised to sign our firm per
procuration, at Foochow from this date.
BIRLEY & Co.
Hongkong, June 3, 1898.

NOTICE.
I HAVE established myself at this port as
General Commission Merchant, under
the Style and Firm of GIFFORD F. PARKER
& Co.
GIFFORD FORBES PARKER.
Saigon, December 20, 1897.

NOTICE.
WE have authorized Mr. CLAUDE BUDDE
to sign our firm from this date.
DRYER & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1898.

Insurances.

**THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

CAPITAL 2,000,000 DOLLARS,
in 2,000 Shares of 1,000 Dollars each.
Consulting Committee:—
GEORGE F. HEARD, Esq.
WM. KAYE, Esq.
R. ROWETT, Esq.
S. D. SASSOON, Esq.
B. BUXBY, Esq.
General Managers, Messrs JARDINE,
MATHESON & Co.
Head Office, No. 39, Queen's Road.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COM-
pany, which expires by effluxion of
time in a few months, having proved a
highly successful undertaking, it has been
determined by a large number of its share-
holders to form a permanent company, under
the same management and with in-
creased capital.
It is proposed to register the company
under the Limited Liability Ordinance, and
the amount of the capital having been
fixed at Two Millions of Dollars, it is con-
sidered that Insurers will be amply secured
thereby, while at the same time each share-
holder will know the extent of his individual
liability. The capital proposed to be called
up amounts to a large sum, and provision
will be made for the creation of an ample
Reserve Fund, which will, it is expected,
in a very short time accumulate to an
amount practically to give the fullest secu-
rity both to Insurers and Insured, irrespec-
tive of the unpaid Capital.
It is intended to anticipate the termina-
tion of the Old Company, by dissolving it
from and after the 31st December next, and
measures are being taken for that purpose.
In anticipation of a successful career for the
New Company, it is only necessary to pre-
sent to the public the results of the Old
Company since its establishment in May
1896, as exhibited by the following figures:—
The total premiums collected
from the 11th May 1896 to
the present time, a period
of only two years and five
months, amount to.....\$304,727.72
The losses which have been
paid within the same period
have amounted to.....\$130,081.22
and include the large sum
of \$85,270 lost by the Fire
at Hongkong in Nov. 1897.
The amount now at the Credit
of the Working Account,
after paying all Expenses
and Re-insurances to date,
exceeds.....\$160,000.00
These figures fully warrant the most
sanguine expectations of success, and it is
but reasonable to expect that, strengthened
with larger Capital, the present undertaking
cannot fail to prove at least as successful
as the former one. The Old Company,
when it entered the field, had to create a
business for itself, but the New one, in
taking over the outstanding risks and con-
nections of the Old Company, will at once
receive a very large amount of premium,
and enter on a profitable and organised
business. Moreover, there is no doubt
that the risk of Fire in Hongkong has been
greatly diminished by the Building Regula-
tions now in force, and by the establishment
of a Fire Brigade.
The following are the main features of
the New Company:—
1. A first Call of \$100, to be paid upon
each share on allotment, and a further
Call of \$100 to be paid in Six Months;
all further Calls to be determined upon
at General Meetings of the shareholders.
2. Interest at 12 per cent per annum to be
in the first instance allowed on the paid
up Capital, such interest to be payable
half-yearly on 30th June, and 30th Decem-
ber. The profits after deducting the
said interest to be applied thus:—20 per
cent, pro rata, amongst such of the share-
holders as shall have contributed or in-
fluenced business to the Company, and
the remainder in forming a Reserve Fund
of \$250,000.
3. When such Reserve Fund shall have
been accumulated, the payment of In-
terest to cease, and the profits to be ap-
plied thus:—20 per cent to be distributed
as already mentioned amongst the share-
holders who shall have contributed busi-
ness to the Company; 30 per cent to the
augmentation of the Reserve Fund until
it shall reach \$1,000,000, at which figure
it is to be permanently maintained; and
the remaining 50 per cent. to be dis-
tributed by way of dividend amongst the
shareholders generally.
4. No shareholder to hold more than 250
shares.
5. The Company to be managed by General
Managers, with the assistance of a Con-
sulting Committee.
6. The funds of the Company to be de-
posited in Banks or in Government Securi-
ties approved of by the Committee.
The Deed of Association may be inspected
at the Office of the General Managers, or at
the Office of Mr. HENRY C. CALDWELL, the
Solicitor of the Company.
Hongkong, December 15, 1898. ja25

Insurances.

**CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
SHAREHOLDERS in the above Com-
pany are requested to furnish the Con-
tributors with a list of the Profits contrib-
uted by them up to the 31st October last, to
afford the distribution of the 25 per cent.
Profit reserved for the Contributors to the
Company.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, January 2, 1899. fe2

New Advertisements.

**BRITISH BARQUE "CREATED WAVE,"
FROM LONDON.**
CONSIGNEES of GUNPOWDER and CAR-
TRIDGES "to order," viz:—
J. P. & Co. 2 cases Cartridges; John Green
shipped by.....
E. 1/40, 40 cases Cartridges; H. Leighton
shipped by.....
R. & Co. (in diamond) D. Hooper & Co
shipped by.....
998; 1 case Gunpowder; D. Hooper & Co
are requested to send in Bills of Lading at
once for countersignature and take imme-
diate delivery, as the said Cargo will be
stored by the Underigned in the Government
Gunpowder Hulk at the risk and
expense of the Consignees, if delivery has
not been taken before To-morrow, the 14th
instant, at Noon.
EDOUARD SCHELLHASS & Co.
Hongkong, January 13, 1899. tf

**TENDERS for Repairs of the British
Brig "Appellina,"** will be received at
the Office of the Underigned, where full
particulars can be obtained up to FRIDAY
Afternoon, 14th January, at 4 o'clock.
BOURJAU, HUBNER & Co.
Agents Brit. brig "Appellina."
Hongkong, January 13, 1899. 15ja

CONSIGNEES of Cotton per Str. Nads
are requested to send in their Bills
of Lading for countersignature, to the
Underigned, and take immediate delivery
of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.
OLYPHANT & Co.
Hongkong, January 13, 1899. tf

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TOMORROW, 14th January, 1899,
at 12 o'clock precisely, will be sold
on board the French ship *Chine & Ha-
vane*, Capt. Robert,
30 Barrels CLARET,
less or more damaged, on account of
whom it may concern.
Hongkong, January 13, 1899. ja14

PUBLIC AUCTION.

**HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE
FURNITURE.**

THE Underigned has received instruc-
tions from C. STORREY, Esquire,
to sell by Public Auction, at his Resi-
dence, No. 29, Wyndham Street, on
SATURDAY,
the 16th January, 1899, at Noon.
The whole of his HOUSEHOLD
and OFFICE FURNITURE, comprising—
Desks, Tables, Chairs, Book Shelves,
Sideboards, Chest of Drawers, Toilet
Mirrors, Toilet Table and Set, Gasaliers,
and Gas Bracket, Whatnots, Zinc Bath
Tub, an Iron Bedstead, a Mountain
Chair, a covered Sedan Chair, etc., etc.,
etc.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery
in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, January 13, 1899. ja16

GENERAL WEEKLY AUCTION.

LANE CRAWFORD & Co. will sell
by Public Auction in their Sales
Rooms, Queen's Road, on
FRIDAY,
15th January, 1899, at Noon.
The following Goods, namely:—
An Invoice of Coward's Perfumery,
etc., comprising, Lozenges, Drops, Es-
sences, Hair Oil, Essence of Roses, Lip
Salve, Shaving Soap, Tooth Powder, Po-
matum, Windsor Soap, etc., etc.

40 cases Boker's Bitters.
50 doz. merino Hosiery.
25 doz. men's Gaze Under-shirts.
48 Cheeses.
200 bags California Potatoes.
Sundry private EFFECTS, including
Wearing Apparel, Counterspanes, Smith
and Wesson's Revolver, Croquetting Gear.
(The property of a gentleman who has
left the Colony.)
Etc., Etc., Etc.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery
in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
All lots, with all faults and errors of
description, at Purchaser's risk on the
fall of the hammer.
Hongkong, January 13, 1899. ja15

THE interest and responsibility of Mr.
GEORGE WILHELM SCHWEMANN and of
Mr. ROBERT HUBNER in our firm ceased
on the 31st December 1897, and 31st Decem-
ber 1898 respectively.
MR. FERNAND NISSEN and Mr. HENRI
HOPPE have this day been admitted
partners in our firm at Hongkong and in
China, with sole consists of Mr. GEORGE
THEODOR SIEMSEN, Mr. WOLFGANG NIS-
SEN, Mr. ADOLPH JOSEF, Mr. FERNAND
NISSEN and Mr. HENRI HOPPE.
SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1899. apt2

NOTICE.
THE interest and responsibility of Mr.
FREDERICK PEBBLES in our firm
ceases from this date.
H. D. BROWN & Co.
Amoy, December 31, 1898. apt2

MR. FRANK CROWLEY is a Partner in
our firm, which from this date will
be conducted under the Name of BROWN
& Co.
H. D. BROWN & Co.
Amoy, January 1, 1899. apt2

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.
MR. D. O. CLARK retires from our firm,
and Mr. J. MURRAY FORBES and
Mr. E. D. BARBOUR are admitted Partners
from this date.
RUSSELL & Co.
China, January 1, 1899. ju12

NOTICE.
WE have this day established ourselves
at this Port as MERCHANTS and
COMMISSION AGENTS under the firm of
KRUMMENACHER & Co.
J. KRUMMENACHER.
R. RADECKER.
Office—No. 12, Stanley Street.
Hongkong, January 1, 1899. 2fe

FOR SALE.

BASS'S BEER, quarts and pints.
Allopp's BEER.
Champagne ALE.
Bridge's PORTER.
Pale India STOUT.
French PATTEES.
Imperial PLUMS.
TOBACCO and CIGARS.
SHERRY—PORT—CHAMPAGNE.
Yellow SOAP.
TOILET SETS.
TURPENTINE—Paint OIL—CANVAS
&c., &c.
A small portable PUMP, with HOSE
complete.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer and General Commission
Agent.
Commercial Bank Buildings,
Queen's Road,
Hongkong, January 6, 1899.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.
ALL Orders for Goods Supplied to or
work done for the Hotel must be
signed by the Secretary of the Company.
The Company will not undertake to pay
for any Goods Supplied without such
Order.
By order of the Board of Directors,
C. LANGDON DAVIES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, November 27, 1898. tf

THE "TREATY PORTS OF CHINA
AND JAPAN," AND "NOTES AND
QUERIES ON CHINA AND JAPAN."

EXTRACTS FROM REVIEWS.
(From the "Strait Times," July 27, 1898.)
Some time ago we had occasion to remark
upon the progress that Literature as repre-
sented by the Press, and our attention has
again been called to the subject by the re-
ceipt of a Hongkong publication which
deserves some notice and which we have
much pleasure in introducing to the know-
ledge of our readers. We allude to *Notes
and Queries on China and Japan*, published
monthly by Mr. Saint, the proprietor of the
China Mail newspaper. This publication is
well printed on good paper, and in size
and shape is very like its well-known name-
sake or prototype at home, and is equally
valuable in its contents. It contains a
mine containing very curious and useful
information regarding the language, litera-
ture, history, manners and customs of the
Chinese and in a less degree of the Japanese.
It says a good deal for the extent and
stability of the footing of Europeans in
China, that such a publication as this
should be established and conducted with
apparently successful vigour.
The publication is altogether a very in-
teresting one, and wishing it every success,
we commend it to the attention and support
of our readers.
(From the "Friend of India," June 4, 1898.)
We acknowledge with thanks the receipt
of the numbers for the current year of
"Notes and Queries," a most deserving
Anglo-Chinese monthly, edited by Mr. N. B.
Dennis, whose "Treaty Ports of China
and Japan" are so well known. From the
names attached to the "Notes" we can see
that the contributors include some of the
best Chinese scholars in the East. Its in-
terest is not confined to China, and it will
be of valuable assistance to all scholars, who
have directed their attention towards the
subject of Buddhism and its literature, and
generally to all who are interested in or-
iental antiquities. It deserves to be better
known in India.

(From the "London Examiner," May
10, 1898.)
This really useful volume ["Treaty Ports
of China and Japan"] is intended as a
guide for travellers and residents in China
and Japan, and as a book of reference for
mercantile men generally. It contains an
account, historical and political, of all the
open ports of these countries, together with
Peking, Yedo, Hongkong, and Macao. It
has been carefully compiled and edited by
Mr. N. B. Dennis; and the elaborate maps
and plans, with which the work abounds,
considerably enhance its value. ***
We have thus given in outline some of
the more prominent portions of the chapter
devoted to Canton, as a specimen of the
whole volume. Other chapters treating of
Macao, Formosa, Ningpo, Shanghai, and
the remainder of the treaty ports, we can
only enumerate. The pages describing
Peking, the capital, are so interesting, and
contain so much that is new to European
readers respecting its history, public build-
ings, and general characteristics, that we
would fain transfer them to our columns.
A complete and intelligible plan of the Im-
perial City and neighbourhood, gives us an
accurate notion of the relative position of
its divisions, streets, and places.
In the introductory chapter to the notices
of the Treaty Ports of Japan will be found
as concise history of that Empire, together
with remarks on its government, geography,
and limits, which will be found particularly
interesting as throwing a considerable light
on a part of the world so long entirely, and
still comparatively, unknown to Europeans.
The descriptions of Nagasaki, Yedo, Yo-
kohama, and the other Treaty Ports of
Japan, are as elaborate and entertaining as
those of the Chinese ports. A copious in-
dex and a useful appendix containing many
hints and useful advice to travellers and
others, is also included in the volume.
The entire work affords a vast
amount of information, pleasantly written,
and we doubt not will be perused with
interest by many who will never visit the
Eastern seas.

New Advertisements.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED, by a young
MAN, (English) aged 30, of business
habits, and several years experience in
Hongkong. Apply by letter, "A. B. C.,"
care of Office of this Paper.
Hongkong, December 26, 1898.

SAIL-MAKING.
PAWCEET & Co., having secured the
services of an experienced Sail-Maker,
are prepared to MAKE or REPAIR SAILS at
very reasonable rates.
Hongkong, December 10, 1898. tf

THE HONGKONG, CANTON
AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY
LIMITED.

NOTICE.
THE Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of
Shareholders of this Company will be
held at the Office of the Company, Victoria,
Hongkong, on Wednesday, the 20th day
of January next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon,
for the purpose of receiving the statement
of accounts with the Report of the Direc-
tors, and of declaring a Dividend.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
General Agents.
Hongkong, December 23, 1898. 20ja

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND
MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE.
THE Transfer books of the Company will
be closed from the 4th day to the 10th
day of January next inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
General Agents.
Hongkong, December 23, 1898. 19ja

NOTICE.

THE Underigned having PURCHASED
the interest of the "WANHO STEAM
BAKERY," begs to notify the Public of Hong-
kong and Ship Masters that he is prepared
to furnish Daily Supplies of Soft BREAD
in various forms, to any part of the Co-
lony.
Also Ship BREAD of best quality and at
low rates constantly on hand or baked in
quantities at short notice.
Also Water, Butter, Soda and Sugar
BISCUITS by the Barrel, Tin or Pound.
Also Corn and Rye MEAL, HOMINY,
CORN STARCH, BICARB. SODA, Sale-
ratus and Cream TARTAR.
FLOUR of best brands constantly on
hand supplied by the Barrel, Bag, Tin or
Pound.
CAKE of all kinds baked to order.
The above is under the Superintendence
of Mr. JONATHAN PARNORS, and all orders
forwarded to him, at the Bakery, or left at
Messrs. MAEWEEN & Co.'s will receive
prompt attention.
L. P. WARD.
Hongkong, February 17, 1898.

LATEST SHIPPING.

CLEARED.
Allende, for Yokohama.
Sirene, for Manila.
Handy, for Bangkok.
Wanjia, for Yokohama.

PASSENGERS.
The following European passengers left
this for Canton on the 12th:—
Messrs. R. Devons, H. Borne, Dr. Shilli-
toe, and 6 others.
The following European passengers ar-
rived here from Canton on the 13th:—
Mr. Hurlbut, and Mrs. Ho-A-mei.

POST-OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS WILL CLOSE:—
For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW, —
Per "CADIZ," on Saturday, the 16th
instant, at 11 a.m., instead of at the
time previously notified.
For AMOY & MANILA, —
Per "FUNG SHUEY," on Thursday,
the 14th instant, at 3 p.m.

For YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, &
the U. S. of AMERICA generally, —
Per the P. M. S. S. Co.'s Steamship
"CHINA," at 2 o'clock P.M., on
Tuesday, the 10th instant.
All correspondence intended to be forward-
ed by this opportunity must be super-
scribed per "CHINA."
The postage must be prepaid as follows:—
Under 1 ounce, 8 cents.
Above 1 ounce and not ex-
ceeding 1 ounce, 16 "

Above 1 ounce and not ex-
ceeding 1 1/2 ounce, 24 "

Above 1 1/2 ounce and not ex-
ceeding 2 ounce, 32 "

For every additional 1 ounce, 8 "

Newspapers or Prices Current, 2 cents
each.

Under the convention recently conclud-
ed, correspondence forwarded as above
will be delivered free at the places of its
destination.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, January 8, 1899. 16de

It is hereby notified for general infor-
mation that henceforward the Postage
chargeable on Book and Packets of Patterns
addressed to the United States of America
transmitted via the United Kingdom will
be as follows, viz:—

Via SOUTHAMPTON.
Under 4 ounces, 12 cents.
Above 4 ounces and not ex-
ceeding 8 ounces, 24 "

Above 8 ounces and not ex-
ceeding 12 ounces, 36 "

Above 12 ounces and not ex-
ceeding 16 ounces, 48 "

For every additional 4 oz., 12 "

Via MARSEILLES.
Under 4 ounces, 16 cents.
Above 4 ounces and not ex-
ceeding 8 ounces, 32 "

Above 8 ounces and not ex-
ceeding 12 ounces, 48 "

Above 12 ounces and not ex-
ceeding 16 ounces, 64 "

For every additional 4 oz., 16 "

Prepayment of the Postage is compulsory
in each case.
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, January 18 1899.

POST-OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that, under the au-
thority of a Treasury Warrant dated the 1st
May last, Superintending, or First-Class
Schoolmasters in the Army will, in future,
be entitled to the same privileges in regard
to Letters sent by or addressed to them on
their own private affairs as are at present
enjoyed by Commissioned Officers in the
Army; and all Army Schoolmasters will be
entitled (as Army Schoolmasters of all
but the First-Class now are) to the same
privileges, in regard to their Letters, as
enjoyed by non-commissioned Officers and
Private Soldiers.

UNDER DESPATCH.
For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per
Cadiz, on Saturday the 16th instant, at
noon, instead of at the time previously no-
tified.
For Amoy and Manila.—Per Fung Shuey,
on Thursday, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m.

CARGOES.

(From the Canton Customs Daily Returns.)
Summary of Imports and Exports, into
and from the Canton Custom-house, by the
Native Craft during the week ended 10th
January.

Imported from Hongkong.—
497 piculs and 36 baskets Alum.
32 bales Aniseed Star.
457 bags Copper Cash.
816 bags and 64 piculs Chaff.
127 bags and 26 piculs Coka.
137 bales Cotton.
38 bags Cutch.
70 packages Cuttle Fish.
1164 bags Red Dates.
249 bags Fish Maws.
77 packages Broken Glass.
108 cases Window Glass.
104 packages Glue.
2198 piculs Buffalo Hides.
391 tubs Indigo.
2541 packages and 313 pieces Nail Rods,
Bars and Hoops.

186 packages Old Copper.
62 bundles Copper Sheets.
135 packages Old Iron.
135 packages Iron Wire.
482 pigs Lead.
80 slabs Tin.
204 packages Medicines.
50 bales Melon Seeds.
23 bales Nankeen.
48 cases Nutmegs.
96 piculs Taddy.
10,874 piculs and 82 bags Peas.
120 packages Dried Persimmons.
208 packages Preserved Provisions.
520 packages Rattans.
970 bags Rice.
222 packages Sapan Wood.
1808 bales Shark's Fins.
99 packages Shell Fish.
550 bales Vermicelli.
52 bales Wool.
66 pigs.
25 Sheep.
31 cases Tobacco.
19 pieces Furniture.
28 cases Yellow Metal Sheathing.
368 packages Sundries.

Exported to Hongkong.—
47 cases Brassware.
55 jars Cakes.
59 packages Chinaware.
202 bags Charcoal.
100 bales Tinned Dates.
48 baskets Earthenware.
4500 bundles Fire Wood.
104 packages Fire Works and Crackers.
32

NOTIFICATION.
That, under the au-
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ary, 1899.
Co's Premiums,
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Wet, 664
Dry, 714
Wet, 674
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NOTICE.—It is particularly requested that all communications relating to the general business of this paper be addressed to the Proprietor and in no case to individuals by name. Much delay and inconvenience in the transaction of business will thereby be avoided.

PRINTING of every description executed at the "China Mail" Office with accuracy, neatness, punctuality, and at reasonable charges, by
CHARLES A. SAINT.

PRICE 50 CENTS.
A TABLE showing the Proposed Movement of the Mail Steam Packets of the P. & O. Company for the Year 1899, as approved by Her Majesty's Postmaster General.
To be had at the China Mail Office, Wyndham Street, Hongkong, December 26, 1898.

MORRIS'S DIRECTORY for CHINA, JAPAN and THE PHILIPPINES, &c., 1899.

THE above Work is now PUBLISHED and READY FOR CIRCULATION. Apply to JOHN B. MORRIS, Messrs. BOWEN & Co., Queen's Road, Hongkong, January 13, 1899.

THE CHINA MAIL.
HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 13, 1899.

THE HOTEL.

The Directors of the Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited, are evidently people of a sanguine and confident disposition. These characteristics are evidenced, not so much by their hopes of doing a successful business in future, which seem reasonable enough, as by the manner in which they seem to imagine the shareholders will accept the unpleasant facts set forth in their report without imputing the blame thereof to the Directors. The report opens with an expression of regret that no proper books were kept during the first few months of the Company's working. But who is responsible for such an omission? They throw the whole blame on the late Manager, who has left the Colony. But is there no committee to check the neglect or dishonesty of the Company's employees? How comes it also, that if the late manager conducted matters in the way represented, no public meeting of the shareholders was called to lay the whole facts before them? The charges made against him in the report, to say nothing of conversational remarks, amount to something very like accusations of dishonesty, yet no information is afforded as to the steps taken in regard to such conduct. It would be interesting to enquire also to whom the Company is indebted for the brilliant idea of getting out a man from England who had never had the slightest experience of Asiatics, and placing him at the head of a large establishment, the servants of which being Chinese, might be presumed to be more than a match for any man unaccustomed to deal with native rascality.

We have never expressed and never felt any antagonism to the Hotel scheme, which, when initiated by certain "Strasbourg Geese," as an eminent official playfully designated the Shareholders, seemed to meet a real want in this colony. But the "singular misfortune," however, as we presume the directors would term it, which attended the first efforts of the company in purchasing far beyond its value the "good-will" of an establishment which was permitted to retain the most lucrative departments, the bar and bowling alley, first shook the public faith in the wisdom of the directors. We note by the way that no details are given of the money paid under this head. That the present Directors are unable to submit "any detailed accounts" can hardly excuse so grave an omission. Of course the sum must be included in the valuation placed upon the Buildings (\$218,146), which is in the opinion of competent judges exorbitant. Had the directors gone into greater detail they would have discovered opposition, whereas they now leave it to be inferred that there is much to be concealed.

"Let the dead past bury its dead," however; and may the shareholders be content with reflecting that His Excellency the Governor made a shrewd hit than he, very probably intended when he not inaptly designated them as female birds of questionable wisdom! Turning to the report, let us see the prospects held out of future success—a success which we should sincerely rejoice to see attendant upon an institution which contributes so much to public convenience. "The receipts are now sufficient to pay all outgoings, and to leave a profit to the shareholders," says the report. This is indeed cheering news, and we hope affect the value of the shares, which have been a dead loss hitherto to most of their owners. It is additionally reassuring to find that Mr. Walker is the authority for this statement, as he is not likely to err on the side of exaggeration as to the favourable prospects of the company. The present board of directors will, we fully believe, do their best to pull the company

out of the slough into which it had fallen, but in the event of their again taking the missing, etc. into their own hands, their care must extend to something beyond a careful check upon waste and general expenditure. The tariff of charges will bear revision, and there appear to be well-founded complaints as to attendance, etc. But a very short time since the stranger desirous of obtaining information as to whether this or that person was resident in the hotel found himself unable to get any information from the Chinese servants, while application at the office was evidently regarded as an impertinence. There are many details in which improvement could be made, as we are quite sure a "remark book" for visitors would prove. No doubt great improvement has been made since a number of guests resided to the re-opened Hotel d'Europe on the score of bad cookery, no attendance, and exorbitant charges for wines, but there is room for more. A good reputation for civility, on the part of employees, and promptness in attendance will cover a multitude of sins, and we hope that at the next annual meeting the directors will be able not merely to point to a more cheerful balance sheet, but to refer with just pride to improvements in management.

It is possible that the Spanish revolution will have a deterring effect upon the coolie traffic, and this combine with other influences now at work to totally abolish that trade, or at any rate to cause it to be conducted with some reference to principles of common humanity. Remarking on what has been done by "Radical Spain," the *Examiner* observes that "the new rulers of that country had been a month in power; they did more than had been done in thirty years previously to put an end to slavery in the Spanish possessions, and special reference is made to Cuba, which has long been the most highly prized of Spanish official plund-fields. "When an intriguer" in the Camp or at Court had grown sufficiently troublesome to be worth buying at his own price, he was named Captain-General of the Queen of the Antilles; and two or three years of Vice-regal exaction usually sufficed to enable him to meet his recall with equanimity. One after another the worst adventurers succeeded in reaching this Eldorado of legalized rapine. The Governorship of Cuba was the first prize in the lottery of bureaucratic intrigue; and it was so, not because the salary and ostensible perquisites were high, but because the illicit gains arising out of the slave trade were unaccounted for and enormous. It has long been a matter of notoriety that the Creole or native-born people of colour in the island, have constantly decreased in number, owing to hardships and over-work; and it has consequently been a profitable trade, to replenish this species of human stock by importations from over sea." Of course it is "negro" slavery to which allusion is made, and not that form of servitude which springs from the coolie trade, but there is no doubt that the barbarities which have been practised upon "imports of human stock" from China will be much mitigated, if not rendered wholly impossible, when Cuba has a free-born and free-bred labouring population. As a sample of the spirit which finds expression in Cuba, we give an abstract of an appeal addressed to Cubans by a body styled the Republican Committee of Havana.

"The cry of victory has reached us. The heroic people of Spain have dealt the final blow to the blood-stained throne of the last Bourbons.

"The Cuban people, republican and liberal, cannot be indifferent to this magic cry of liberty. For three centuries, groaning beneath the yoke of an atrocious despotism, they have in vain sought to break their chains. Surrounded by enemies, and without munitions of war, they have been completely defenceless. Exile or death was the reward of every Cuban who uttered a liberal thought. Deprived of all voice in their own Government, their destiny has been to suffer in silence.

"The thirty-five millions of dollars annually wrung from the industry of Cuba in former days, is now increased to sixty millions. The corrupt government of Isabella II. called for nothing but gold. Finding it self without credit abroad, by an infamous swindle obtained recently a loan of twenty-two millions from the Cuban people, through the Spanish Bank of Havana. Its securities have proved worthless, and this enormous sum is to be its regular exaction. Not satisfied with oppression by force of arms, it has fostered during many generations an iniquitous traffic in slaves. The expenses of the Government of this island alone have amounted thus far this year to thirty-three million dollars, without counting fees to public officials. This is for a population of only a million and a half. Not a dollar of this sum has been devoted to public instruction, to public works, or in any way to benefit the community. All has gone to the rapacious Spanish Government.

"As slavery has been abolished in the United States, it would be madness that it can, against all sense of right and sound policy, continue to flourish in Cuba. Its immediate extinction is called for.

"Spaniards, let us cease our divisions, and let Cubans join with you in shouting, 'Long live Union! Long live the Republic! Long live Liberty, Equality and Fraternity!' Let us have universal suffrage, equal representation, the abolition of the regular army, the creation of a national militia; trial by jury, and the liberty of the press, of speech, of worship, of association, of trade, of travel, of immigration, and the abolition of all monopolies.

"If Spain insists upon maintaining in Cuba the same colonial government under which she has suffered during the monarchy, we shall lose all hope of gaining freedom by conciliatory means, and arms, with the forced abolition of slavery, must be resorted to. Liberty must be bought by blood!

"We repeat the cry of 'Long live free Spain, free Cuba, and the Federal Republic!'

LOCAL.
Mr J. B. Morris's Directory for China, Japan, the Philippines, &c., was published this day. We shall notice it so-morrow.

We observe by an advertisement in another column that the Club Soiree, previously fixed for Thursday evening, is postponed until further notice.

SUPREMACY COURT.
The Court sat to-day at ten o'clock, to hear a common jury case of ejectment, in *visu prius*, when it was discovered that parties had expressed a wish to withdraw from the position altogether. The case, it appears, was that the defendant had built a house upon a piece of ground the property of the plaintiff, under the impression that the land was his property; but as it had since appeared that the lot belonged to the plaintiff, the defendant (under advice of Mr Hazeland) admitted that he had no legal defence to the ejectment, and did not put in an appearance. A letter to this effect was handed to the Registrar by the plaintiff's attorney; and the case was presumed to be closed. But His Lordship the Chief Justice would not thus settle the matter. Mr Haylar, counsel for the plaintiff, who was sent for, appeared, instructed by Mr Sharp; and a jury was then called and sworn. The Jurors were—Messrs Geo. Holmes, R. Devine, J. Opatstetter, Tillinghurst, Blackhead, A. Smith, and A. Meyer.

His Lordship remarked that, as the defendant had appeared once, and constituted himself a suitor of the Court, it was not in accordance with the proper procedure thus to withdraw from a case. There was a clearly defined practice laid down in the books, which Mr Haylar might consult; but he should very much like to see any authority produced on the subject of withdrawing from a case in this manner. He (his Lordship) if at home, would be on circuit, and might have travelled a great distance to hear and decide upon the present case; they were all here to-day, and been put to the expense of being here, to try the cause; and the practice of the Court as drawn up would have to be followed.

The Chief Justice having directed that the defendant should be called, in Court and outside, without any response, he then addressed the Jury. He said that the defendant had not appeared; but he had appeared in a previous process, in the same action, and was there by, in the same Court; he did not appear now, however, and according to the process of law, the Jury were justified in regarding the claim or title of the plaintiff as admitted. The Jury were, therefore, bound by law to find a verdict.

The Jury then returned a verdict for the plaintiff.

His Lordship remarked that this would entitle Mr Haylar to costs, if he could get them. The Judge then referred to a letter which had been handed to the Registrar of the Court by Mr. Toller, and remarked that, not being a document, it was an irregular proceeding, to have it introduced to do with lawyers' notes. It was an irregular and undesirable proceeding, and he hoped it would not be renewed. There was no reason why he should not sit to-day, as in all matters he would conform so far as possible with the practice of the home Courts.

Mr Alexander (Registrar) observed that the letter had been handed in without an address.

His Lordship said he ought to have returned it; he trusted that it would not occur again.

The Jury having been dismissed, the Court then rose.

TO-DAY'S POLICE.
Mr May on the Beach.
Warren Morrison, of the *Piscataqua*, admitted that he was very drunk, and was fined 50 cents.

David Spinnings, private of the 70th Regiment, was charged with assault. It appeared that Chin-chak-sing, a loking, was passing along his boat quietly at eleven o'clock, last night, in Timpingham, when two or three soldiers came "rolling home." Spinnings having passed on, and without thoughts, turned and hit the municipal representative a blow in the month; which had the effect of loosening the loking's teeth. Defendant was, of course, drunk, and resisted the authority of the Police with an energy worthy a better cause. Defendant, however, admitted that he was any assault, and that he knew nothing about the matter. He was very sorry if he struck anybody.—Fined 5 shillings, or two days' imprisonment.

Chiu Ahong, cook to Messrs Laprak & Co., was caught last night by P. O. W. under suspicious circumstances. The cook was seen to open a door, in D'Angar Street, and go back when the P. O. A. II. called for nothing but gold. Finding it self without credit abroad, by an infamous swindle obtained recently a loan of twenty-two millions from the Cuban people, through the Spanish Bank of Havana. Its securities have proved worthless, and this enormous sum is to be its regular exaction. Not satisfied with oppression by force of arms, it has fostered during many generations an iniquitous traffic in slaves. The expenses of the Government of this island alone have amounted thus far this year to thirty-three million dollars, without counting fees to public officials. This is for a population of only a million and a half. Not a dollar of this sum has been devoted to public instruction, to public works, or in any way to benefit the community. All has gone to the rapacious Spanish Government.

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"We repeat the cry of 'Long live free Spain, free Cuba, and the Federal Republic!'

Michael Fitzgerald, of the *Piscataqua*, yesterday refused to pay for a chair, and drew a knife on the coolie; for which offence Mr May fined him \$1, and ordered him to pay 50 cents to the coolie. Defendant was drunk, and said he was sorry for it. Simon Stoffels is a Dutchman and a seaman unemployed, and he yesterday treated himself to a seaman; he went up streets and down streets and into the Valley Hall, and he did not leave off till he had got three-hours-and-a-half's work out of the coolie. He did not even stop here, though he left the chair and stopped

the coolie's money, for he struck the coolie in the face and kicked them generally all over for having the audacity to demand hire. His defence was original; he admitted having struck the coolie, but said that they followed him, and bothered him so that his temper "got very small"—in truth, he must have lost it altogether.—Mr May fined the Dutchman \$2 and ordered him to pay \$1.50 of chair-hire, or go to Gaol for 8 days.

Mr J. de Souza, printer, appeared on a summons as complainant against Job de Souza, compositor, for having unlawfully left his employ. On the case being called, complainant failed to appear, and defendant was therefore discharged.

A Chinese living at the Gap was sent two months to Gaol for having stolen a respectable woman's jacket from the stair-railings of the house in which both lived. Although it was clearly proved by a neighbour that the jacket was taken by prisoner, the latter did not depart from the "olocossum" of adding lying to dishonesty; which, however, had no effect whatever on the magistrate.

RUSSIAN ENROACHMENT UPON CHINA.

A correspondent makes the following remarks in a private letter, which is worthy attention: "There appears to be a tendency in many quarters, especially in Radicals, to consider Russia as the natural ally of the United States. Is this opinion founded? Ought we not rather to look upon her as our natural rival, and that in a not remote future? That most ambitious of all the powers of the old world, not content with her Pan-Slavic propaganda in the heart of Europe, is steadily advancing upon Asia in three different directions: by way of Constantinople and Armenia, by way of Bokhara against India, and what is most important to us, by way of the Amoor river against China. The United States, on the other hand, are rapidly peopling the Pacific States of North America, and when the railroad to California is completed, it will be in a few months, that process will advance with accelerated velocity. We are a Pacific power as well as an Atlantic one: it is our essential interest, both military, political and commercial, to prevent China from being absorbed by any great military empire, especially by one so ambitious, and so inimical to Republicanism, or, in fact, to any form of liberty, as Muscovy. The possession of India is not dangerous to the other nations, for India is indolent, tenacious of its old ways, childish, invincibly ignorant, and incapable of rapid improvement and development. China, on the contrary, has a population more than double that of India, a population remarkably active and industrious, and capable when their resources shall be developed by European science, of furnishing their conquerors with as great a public revenue as 400,000,000 of Europeans could. Truly a magnificent prize for Muscovite ambition: a prize that throws into the shade the attractions of the 30,000,000 of slaves in Central and Southern Europe, whom she is so desirous to bring under her sway. The taxes of 400,000,000 of the intelligent and enterprising Chinese, to support vast armies and powerful navies, upon the Pacific opposite California and Oregon, armies and navies to be filled and manned, not by Chinese, but by bold and hardy Russians! It will be a race between the Cossack-Gothic stock, (as I call the American), and the Slav-Tartar Muscovite, which shall colonize the magnificent wilds of the great Amoor basin and the contiguous, unoccupied portions of Chinese Tartary and Eastern Siberia. Russia has the advantage of being in possession. Within the last few years she has usurped the better part of all Manchuria. There she is established in the basis of the Manchou dynasty, within a few hundred miles of Peking, and the wealthy, densely-peopled provinces of the north of China, each of which numbers its population by tens of millions. The rich Chinese trade, the liberation of the serfs in Russia herself, (who are thereby enabled to emigrate to any part of the empire without asking leave of a master), and the policy of the Czar, will surely lead to people this important and long-coveted frontier, and that rapidly, with colonies of old Muscovite descent. The telegraph, and ultimately the railroad, will connect them with St. Petersburg in perhaps less than a quarter of a century. If a petty tribe, a few hundred thousand Manichoes, ignorant of discipline and military science, wretchedly armed with the matchlock or the bow and arrow, have sufficed to conquer China, what is likely to be their fate from a Russian population living almost within sight of China's great wall? The basin of the Amoor is very valuable for purposes of colonization, and is of great extent. It affords room for two great empires, each as extensive, populous and powerful as France or Germany. Can any reflecting mind doubt that the Russian or other white colonists of the Amoor will ultimately be masters of the most fabulous resources of China, and of consequently rulers of the Pacific ocean? What a destiny for the Anglo-Saxon, or rather 'alto-Geoid' race! And Russia by her recent seizure of the Amoor country, is the power that forestalls us, that has prevented, and if she retains her hold, will forever prevent the Tartar coast of the Pacific from being peopled by one race and the blood of Western Europe and Germany; the power that will turn the boundless resources of China against us in the future! Viewed in this light, I think reflecting men must come to the conclusion that Russia is not our natural ally, but, on the contrary, our natural rival. Let us not be deceived by her apparent overtures, nor permit ourselves to be merely temporary objects, to be made the instruments of the aggrandizement of that colossal, ambitious, and despotic power, which, I repeat, is our natural rival and not our natural friend.—N. Y. World.

On 13th November, the Captain of the French ship *Amiral Goubeyrou*, being then in 12.55 of latitude and 85.13 of longitude, discovered what he thought to be signs of a ship on fire, but which, he subsequently found, was signals of distress by the wrecked crew of the British ship *Danialman*, bound from Calcutta to Mauritius. The Captain rescued twenty-three men, whom he conveyed to Pondicherry, from which place the Messageries Imperiales most generously gave them a free passage to Calcutta on board the *Meimam*. The Viceroy addressed a letter of thanks to His Excellency the Governor of the French Settlements in India.

A RAILROAD THEATRE.—A London paper has the following:—Upon the lines from Manchester to Liverpool, a Mr Smith has established a railroad theatre, and with a good result. Five long cars are arranged in such a manner as to form one long room. The top is vaulted and hung with chandeliers, which give a brilliant light. They are also arranged so as to exclude all noise; the stage is two feet higher than the floor of the car. The pieces which are represented form a railway repertoire, being so arranged the scenes terminate upon the arrival of the travellers at each station.

FATHER AND SON.—A gentleman was chiding his son for staying out late at night—rather early next morning—and said:— "Why, when I was of your age, my father would not allow me to go out of the house after dark!" "Then you had a father, father, you had," sneered the young prodigal. Whereupon the father very rashly retorted, "I had a confounded eighth better than you, you young rascal!"

In 1846 the whole length of telegraph wire erected in the United States was under 13,000 miles; in 1868 it is about 120,000 miles.

If a woman were to change her sex, what sort of a being would she become? She would be a lion—a heathen.

THE FINAL INTERPRETATION OF THE OREGON TREATY.
(San Francisco Bulletin.)

If the Washington special which says that the British Government has abandoned her claim to the little island of San Juan, and will retire from the military occupancy which now exists jointly with the United States, is well founded, Reverdy Johnson has accomplished one good deed, besides having placed some others in train for equitable settlement. San Juan and the adjacent islands, though not so expressly stated by the treaty of June 15, 1859, undoubtedly were intended to go to the United States. The words of the first article are:

"From the point on the 49th parallel of North latitude, where, etc., * * * the line of boundary between the territories of the United States and those of Her Britannic Majesty shall be continued westward along the said 49th parallel of North latitude to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island, and thence southerly through the middle of the said channel and of Fuca Straits to the Pacific Ocean."

When the joint Commission of engineers working westward, reached the western shore of the main land, they could not agree upon which was the channel referred to in the treaty, and the commission was ultimately dissolved without the question being settled. Our government regarding the strict letter of the preliminary agreement to have contemplated a boundary line drawn from a point on the 49th parallel where it crosses the narrow channel between Chocoma Island, on Vancouver, and Thetis Island, and thence through Cowichan gap, and passing between North Saanich, another settlement, and Salt Spring Island, skirting Victoria and Esquimalt harbours, to the Straits of Fuca. This would give Salt Spring, Kuper, Thetis, and all the islands outside of them now held by the British, to the United States, and leave Vancouver Island south of 49, with a naked coast. In support of this view, Lord Aberdeen's letter of instruction to Mr. Pakinham, regarding the draft of the proposed treaty is quoted, which places the deflection from the 49th parallel, on this simple ground: "Thus giving to Great Britain the whole of Vancouver's Island and its harbours."

The contemporaneous evidence collected by the United States on the construction to be placed on the words, "the middle of the said channel," shows that the meaning line from a point on the 49th parallel in the middle of the Gulf of Georgia, which would be nearly half way between the mouth of the Fraser and the nearest land on the Vancouver side, thence southeasterly down the gulf, leaving Plumper's Pass (the international steamer channel) to the west, to Java Head, into the Canal de Haro; thence past Victoria and Esquimalt as before, to the Straits of Fuca. This throws Salt Spring Island, and all the Saturna group, a well-defined cluster of islands, to the British, and leaves San Juan, Orcas, Lopez, Stuart, and all the rest, to the United States.

The British Commissioner's first proposal was to start from near the point in the middle of the Gulf of Georgia opposite the mouth of the Fraser river, and thence run southeasterly through Rosario Strait, between Orcas Island and Washington Territory, thence almost direct south, leaving Cypress Island on the east and Blakely Island on the west to the open straits of Fuca. This would have stripped Washington Territory as bare of islands as the first announced line. Lord Aberdeen's would have stripped Vancouver's Island. The British Commissioner feeling that such a proposition never could be accepted, offered a compromise in which, starting from the common point in the Gulf of Georgia, he would have drawn the line round Java Head into the Canal de Haro, but there, instead of following it any further, he would have left San Juan Island on the west, passing between it and Orcas and thence out into the open straits by a very narrow, tortuous and shallow gap between the southeastermost point of San Juan and Lopez Islands. All that could be said in favor of this proposal was that it gave our nation what might be called a ship channel—the Haro to the British, and the Rosario to the United States. The debatable islands between them being divided between the two powers, the British getting the chief and most valuable single island, "San Juan," and the United States getting Orcas and other of less note, making a larger area, though not quite so valuable a territory for agricultural purposes. The possessions of the two Governments would have been separated by a well-defined if not very practicable sailing channel.

The United States Commissioner very properly put his foot down on this as a violation of the treaty. This gap between San Juan and Lopez Island never could have been in the popular phrase "the channel," and the duty of the Commissioner was clearly to interpret the existing treaty, and not make a new contract.

The best guide in settling the dispute has been the soundings, and therefore, instead of arguments, the Governments have gone to measurements. The Gulf of Georgia, opposite the mouth of the Fraser river, and along the 49th parallel, is nearly 20 miles across and over 130 fathoms deep. A cross section, taken 15 miles further south shows the Canal de Haro to be twice the width of the Rosario strait, and while the latter has only 60 fathoms the former has nearly 120 fathoms. A cross section taken at 43 deg 35 min. shows the De Haro with 190 fathoms and the Rosario with only 30 fathoms. A cross section at 43 deg 25 min. shows the De Haro with 105 fathoms and the Rosario with 40 fathoms. If the word "channel" in the treaty meant deep water, it clearly referred to the De Haro channel. This appears to be so conclusive that we can well understand that the British Government has conceded the ownership of San Juan Island to the United States, and adopted for the international boundary the line which is described above as being the interpretation of the treaty, based upon contemporaneous evidence collected by the United States.

A RAILROAD THEATRE.—A London paper has the following:—Upon the lines from Manchester to Liverpool, a Mr Smith has established a railroad theatre, and with a good result. Five long cars are arranged in such a manner as to form one long room. The top is vaulted and hung with chandeliers, which give a brilliant light. They are also arranged so as to exclude all noise; the stage is two feet higher than the floor of the car. The pieces which are represented form a railway repertoire, being so arranged the scenes terminate upon the arrival of the travellers at each station.

GET SLEEP ENOUGH.
A young man in business must not fail to acknowledge one important mathematical fact:

He knows by experience about how many hours of sleep he needs to be as fresh one day as of the day preceding, and he must acknowledge the fact that he cannot sit up late and rise early and get the requisite amount of sleep. There is a right mathematical obstacle to the accomplishment of such a feat. If he needs seven hours sleep—as many young men do—or eight hours, as more young men do—he cannot get them between 1 and 7 o'clock in the morning. If he insists on doing this, he must neglect either his sleep at night or his business in the morning.

Nearly every young man has sufficient mathematical acuteness at 7 o'clock in the morning to appreciate the impossibility of taking one from seven and leaving eight. The question is whether or not he appreciates this impossibility in the evening when he is called upon to decide between a "jolly good time" and his bed.

One very frequent mistake is that lost sleep can be "made up." In the first place, whatever a young man may intend to do, he very seldom actually tries to "make up" for lost sleep. If he needs eight hours' sleep and gets but five, he usually makes the lost three hours by sleeping about an hour longer than usual the next night. Or perhaps he depends on Sunday for balancing the week, and then hours extra sleep "makes" up for ten hours of regular sleep is worth, for purposes of recuperation, at least two hours "make up" slumber.

There is, practically, no such thing as "making up" lost sleep.

If a young man determines to dispense with three hours of his regular sleep, he must make up his mind to lose those three hours.

Every hour lost is a draft upon his physical and mental capital, his bodily vigor, his intellect. Now, we would by no means say that a man should never draw upon his capital, but it is certainly very bad policy to do so frequently. For better live upon that daily income of freshness and vigor which abundant and regular sleep insures.

We do not propose to preach a sermon on "healthy and wealthy, and wise." We simply protest against the idea that lost sleep can be "made up," and would remind our readers that however plausibly they may argue with themselves at 11 o'clock in the evening, figures will not lie for their accommodation in the morning.

The time at which temptation to keep late hours usually meets a young man is the early part of the evening, when he is still fresh and does not realize the necessity of sleep. At 8 o'clock the theatres are opened. That is about the hour, too, that friends propose to "make a night of it," or to "have a good time." No need of sleep is felt, and nothing but memory suggests any disagreeable results of a "little fun." The question to be answered by the judgment at such a time is not so much a question of personal comfort as of health and vigor.—New York Evening Mail.

A ROMANTIC LAW CASE.

The Courts of law will in all probability be occupied early in the ensuing session with one of those remarkable cases which so often occur in romances and so seldom in real life. It appears that about one hundred and twenty years ago a large estate close to one of the most important English manufacturing towns was in the possession of the great-grandfather of the parties to the present suit. Since then the land has been built upon to a great extent, and now forms the most wealthy suburb of the town in question. At the death of the owner, his eldest son, finding that there was no will, naturally claimed the estate. The children of a second marriage, however, who had never lived on good terms with their half brother, protested against his title, on the ground that his parents had never been married, and that he was consequently illegitimate. It seemed at first that there was no ground for this statement. The parents had always been received in society, and no one had ever heard of any scandal in connection with them. On making inquiry, it was, however, found impossible to discover any trace of the marriage, and the eldest son was forced to submit, and to leave the home he had always considered his own without a shilling. He went into town, and embarked in trade, apparently without much success, for his grandfather is at the present time a shoemaker in a back street, and in a very small way of business. The tradition of the lost estate has, however, always been preserved, and sometimes since his descendant, the elder son, recommenced the search for proof of the marriage in question. After much trouble, he succeeded in getting at the copies of the registers which are preserved in the Chancery at Chester, and there, in the index, he discovered, somewhat earlier than was expected, the names of the original possessor of the estate and his first wife. There was, however, no such entry in the body of the book. At last, however, on going through it for the last time, it was discovered that two leaves had been fastened together, and on their being separated a copy of the entry of the marriage from the books of a Manchester church was duly found. On referring back to the church itself the book was produced, but the entry was not there. Further examination showed, however, that this book had also been tampered with, but in a different way. A leaf had been cut out with scissors, and the marks were even then distinctly visible. On these facts the action will be brought, and when it is remembered that the present family have been in possession for nearly a century, and that they are highly respected, and their members married amongst the wealthiest people in the country, it may readily be imagined that the matter is creating a good deal of interest. The value of the property at stake is between one and two hundred thousand pounds.—English paper.

FATHER AND SON.—A gentleman was chiding his son for staying out late at night—rather early next morning—and said:— "Why, when I was of your age, my father would not allow me to go out of the house after dark!" "Then you had a father, father, you had," sneered the young prodigal. Whereupon the father very rashly retorted, "I had a confounded eighth better than you, you young rascal!"

In 1846 the whole length of telegraph wire erected in the United States was under 13,000 miles; in 1868 it is about 120,000 miles.

If a woman were to change her sex, what sort of a being would she become? She would be a lion—a heathen.

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